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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TO OFFER FIRST SUMMER CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS

MusicCrafters, a wind ensemble directed by Vincent Patterson of the Marine Band, will perform the first summer concerts of chamber music to be held at the Library of Congress. The performances will take place on Saturday, August 4, and Saturday, September 8.

The concerts will begin at 8 p.m. in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. They are free and no tickets are required. Seats will be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

The program on August 4 will include the Mozart *Serenade* No. 12, K. 388, the Octet for winds by Ezra Laderman, and Arnold Schoenberg's *Serenade,* Op. 24.

Scheduled for September 8 are the Septet for winds of Charles Koechlin, Miriam Gideon's *The Hound of Heaven, Jabberwocky* by William Sydeman, *Golden Suite* by Henri Sauguet, *Nonet* by Leslie Bassett, and Francis Poulenc's *Le Bal masqué.*

According to Donald Leavitt, chief of the Library's Music Division, the concerts will mark the "performing debut" of the Da Capo Fund, established recently to promote publications, concerts, and other special projects of the division. Both concerts by MusicCrafters are being supported by the fund and by a matching grant from the Musicians' Performance Trust Fund of the American Federation of Musicians, Local 161-710.

Mr. Leavitt said he hoped these performances "will be only the beginning for summer concerts of chamber music. We plan to be more experimental in these concerts than we might be during the regular season, both in the choice of individual works and in the arrangement of programs."

He added that the programs will include works of some stature—not necessarily new—that, for various reasons, have not been per-

formed as often as they deserve. "If the series is successful, we hope to continue and expand it in future years, perhaps with ongoing support from the Musicians' Union." Washington artists will be the predominant performers in these programs.

Through the Da Capo Fund, the Music Division is able, for the first time, both to receive outside contributions and to be reimbursed by the proceeds of its own activities. It has already supported two publications from the division—a facsimile edition of the Brahms *Violin Concerto* (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for March 23, pp. 97-99) and a set of color photographs of flutes from the Dayton C. Miller Collection (on sale at the Information Counter at the ground floor west entrance of the Library of Congress Building).

Mr. Leavitt expressed the hope that the Library's "friends in the chamber music world will share our enthusiasm for what can be achieved through this fund and support it generously."

RECEPTION MARKS ISSN/USPS PLAN

On May 8, the Library of Congress was host at a reception in the Whittall Pavilion celebrating the International Standard Serial Numbering program of the Library of Congress and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). Presiding for the Library was Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, who welcomed William Bolger, the Postmaster General, and Townsend Hoopes, president of the Association of American Publishers.

Mr. Welsh lauded the public service consciousness of the USPS in agreeing to modify their own approach to the use of serial numbers and then ultimately to adopt the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), a number of widespread use and potential. The ISSN is an internationally accepted unambiguous identifier for serial publications; it is the counterpart to the International Standard Book Number.

Serial publications, because of their propensity for changing titles, places of publication, editors, frequency of publication, issuing organizations, and the like, have always posed difficult and costly problems

W. Clent Crocker, USPS Office of Mail Classification, and Coleman Hoyt of Reader's Digest

for all who come in contact with them. The ISSN is designed to overcome these and other complexities in identifying serials. Through the good efforts of the USPS and the Library of Congress staff, the presence of the ISSN on serials accepted for second-class and controlled circulation mailing ensures that a very large portion of U.S. serials will derive benefits from the ISSN.

Mr. Bolger stated that "in celebrating the successful joint implementation of the expanding application of the International Standard Serial Number, we are signaling a great step forward in cooperation between two public institutions. Our partnership on the ISSN program is indelible proof that we serve our public best when we assist each other in accomplishing our missions." As a representative of the public sector most affected by the affinity between the Library and USPS, Mr. Hoopes affirmed that publishers of serials stand to gain by the use of a common number

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Pausing at the reception (left photograph, left to right) are Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs; William J. Welsh; William Bolger; Mary E. Sauer, chief, Serial Record Division; Joseph W. Price, deputy assistant director, Office of Systems Engineering and Operations, Automated Systems Office; and Linda K. Bartley, head, National Serials Data Program. In the right photograph (left to right) are Mr. Welsh, Mr. Bolger, and Townsend Hoopes.

to identify their publications for postal and other communication purposes.

Guests invited to the reception were members of the information communities–including publishing, abstracting and indexing services, subscription agencies, and libraries–which either contributed to or will benefit from the use of the ISSN for postal identification purposes. Some of the organizations represented at the gathering were the American Library Association, the American National Standards Institute Z39 Committee, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Association of Second Class Mail Publishers, the Council on Library Resources, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the National Science Foundation, and OCLC, Inc.

Mr. Welsh expressed gratitude for the efforts of these groups, plus others, in supporting standardizing activities, the CONSER (CONversion of SERials) Project, and additional activities which provide the dynamic base upon which the ISSN can be assigned, controlled, and promoted. The staff of the Library's Serial Record Division–especially the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), which has the responsibility for administering the ISSN program for U.S. serials–were also commended for overcoming technical and administrative difficulties in the establishment of the cooperative program with the USPS.

An NSDP editor is now stationed at the Office of Mail Classification and reviews every serial received (including new and reentry applications) for appropriateness of ISSN assignments as a sub-procedure in that office's work routine. In addition to titles mailed at second-class rates, for which ISSN were reported to publishers in January of this year, use of the ISSN has been recently extended to include controlled circulation publications and foreign publications mailed in the United States which are already printing the ISSN.

BOUND NEWSPAPERS OFFERED FREE

The Library of Congress is offering free of charge to U.S. libraries uncut bound volumes of the newspapers listed below, which have been replaced in its collections by microfilm. Requests should be directed, in writing, to the Chief, Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, and will be honored in order of receipt for a limited period after the publication of this announcement. Recipient libraries must pay the costs of packing and shipping.

Domestic Titles

Colorado. Denver. *Denver Post.* July 1946-June 1955 (132 vols.).

Delaware. Wilmington, *Journal-Every Evening.* May-June 1905, December 1905, January-June 1906, October 1907-August 1918, September 3-12, 1918, December 18-31, 1918 (42 vols.).

District of Columbia. Washington. *People's Advocate.* April 19, 1879-April 1, 1882, April 14, 1883-April 12, 1884 (3 vols.).

Illinois. Chicago. *Chicago Record-Herald & The Inter Ocean.*

January 1901-June 13, 1914 (113 vols.).

Illinois. Chicago. *Daily Worker.* January 5, 1924-June 1927 (7 vols.).

Iowa. Dubuque. *Dubuque Times-Journal.* January 1877-June 18 1879, January 1898-March 1927.

Kansas. Topeka. *Topeka Daily Capital.* January 1898-June 1904 (13 vols.).

Kansas. Topeka. *Topeka State Journal.* January 1892-December 1893 (8 vols.).

Kentucky. Louisville. *Courier-Journal.* January 1877-June 1881.

Louisiana. New Orleans. *Weekly Louisianian.* November 30, 1878-June 1882.

Maryland. Baltimore. *Baltimore American.* January 1871-August 1896, January 1898-December 1902 (78 vols.).

Maryland. Baltimore. *Evening Sun.* September-October 1921 (1 vol.).

Massachusetts. Boston. *Boston Evening Transcript.* January 1870-December 1889, January 1899-September 1904, July-August 1905, November 1915 (65 vols.)

Massachusetts. Pittsfield. *Berkshire Evening Eagle.* May-August 1906, January-April, September-December 1907, January 1908-December 1909, January-August 1912, January 1913-August 1918, January-December 1919, January 1922-April 1923 (36 vols.).

Michigan. Detroit. *Detroit News.* July 1-23, 1955 (1 vol.).

Minnesota. Minneapolis. *Minneapolis Morning Tribune.* June 1918 (1 vol.).

Missouri. St. Louis. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* January-June 1877 (2 vols.).

Missouri. St. Louis. *St. Louis Republic.* January 1877-February 1888.

New Hampshire. Concord. *Concord Daily Monitor & New Hampshire Patriot.* January 1924-December 1947, May-December 1948 (74 vols.).

New Hampshire. Manchester. *Manchester New Hampshire Union Leader.* January-March 1913 (1 vol.).

New Jersey. Newark. *Newark Advertiser.* January 1877-June 1892, July 1893-April 1907.

New York. New York. *New York Age.* October 22, 1887-November 19, 1892 (1 vol.).

New York. New York. *New York Age Defender.* 1954-1956 (3 vols.).

New York. New York. *New York Commercial.* April 1898-December 1926 (144 vols.).

New York. New York. *Courrier des Etats-Unis.* July 1898-December 31, 1907, May 1908-April 1932 (92 vols.).

New York. New York. *Le Courrier des Etats-Unis.* January 1933-December 25, 1937 (5 vols.).

New York. New York. *Globe and Commercial Advertiser.* May 1904-June 2, 1923 (85 vols.).

New York. New York. *New York Freeman.* November 22, 1884-October 8, 1887 (1 vol.).

New York. New York. *New York Globe.* January 6, 1883-November 8, 1884 (1 vol.).

New York. New York. *New York Herald-Tribune.* March 19, 1924-April 24, 1966 (817 vols.).

New York. New York. *New York Journal & Advertiser.* January 1900-February 1902 (12 vols.).

New York. New York. *New York Leader.* October 1-November 12, 1923 (1 vol.).

New York. New York. *New York Press.* December 16, 1887-July 2, 1916 (128 vols.).

New York. New York. *Il Progresso Italo-Americano.* May 1, 1932-September 25, 1934 (15 vols.).

New York. New York. *Sunday Worker.* January 1936-December 1937 (5 vols.).

New York. New York. *New York Tribune.* January 1870-December 1875 (20 vols.).

New York. New York. *Daily Worker.* September 1-29, 1953 (1 binder).

New York. New York. *New York World Telegram and The Sun.* March 1931-October 1935 (56 vols.).

New York. New York. *World.* January 1870-December 1879 (33 vols.).

New York. Rochester. *Union and Advertiser.* January-December 1889, January-December 1899 (5 vols.).

North Carolina. Raleigh. *Observer.* February 24, 1877-September 11, 1880 (4 vols.).

North Dakota. Fargo. *Fargo Forum and Republican.* January-June 1925 (2 vols.).

Ohio. Cleveland. *Cleveland Plain Dealer.* December 1926 (1 vol.).

Ohio. Cleveland. *Cleveland Press.* June 1926-June 1943 (102 vols.).

Ohio. Toledo. *Toledo Blade.* February-April 1938 (3 vols.).

Ohio. Toledo. *Toledo News-Bee.* January 1914-August 2, 1938 (159 vols.).

Puerto Rico. San Juan. *El Mundo.* January-December 1939, November-December 1941, January 1945-December 1946, January-December 1948 (27 vols.).

Tennessee. Nashville. *Nashville American.* January 1878-June 1880, January 1881-December 1883, July 1884-March 1887, October 1887-June 1889, January 1890-December 1891, May 1892-April 1895, September 1895-August 1898, January-August 1899, May-December 1900, May-December 1902, January-December 1903, September 1904-September 1906, January 1907-March 1909, July 1909-September 25, 1910.

Tennesse. Nashville. *Nashville Banner.* November-December 1910 (1 vol.).

Texas. Dallas. *Dallas Morning News.* January 1914 (1 vol.).

Virginia. Richmond. *Richmond Dispatch.* June 1870-December 1884 (28 vols.).

Virginia. Richmond. *Richmond Standard.* September 7, 1878-February 18, 1882 (6 vols.–there are three sets of this paper for this period with 2 vols. to a set).

Virginia. Williamsburg. *Virginia Gazette.* May 8, 15, 22; June 5, 19, 26; July 10, 17, 24; August 7, 14, 21, 28; November 6, 13, 20, 27; December 11, 1919; January 1, 8, 22; February 5; March 4, 11, 1920 (1 vol.).

Washington. Seattle. *Seattle Post-Intelligencer.* January 1891-June 1899, January-December 1900, January 1948-December 1955.

Wisconsin. Milwaukee. *Milwaukee Sentinel.* January 1921-August 1949 (223 vols.).
Wyoming. Casper. *Casper Tribune-Herald.* May 1921-June 1953 (138 vols.).
Wyoming. Cheyenne. *Wyoming Tribune.* May 8, 1917-March 23, 1918 (4 vols.).
Wyoming. Laramie. *Laramie Republican & Boomerang.* January-March, July-September 1922 (2 vols.).

Foreign Titles

Belgium. Brussels. *Le Peuple.* January 1953-June 1954. (5 vols.).
Brunei. Kuala Belait. *Borneo Bulletin.* June 23, 1956-December 1960 (4 vols.).
Burma. Rangoon. *Greater Asia.* August 8, 1943-April 14, 1945 (2 vols.).
Canada. Halifax. *Halifax Chronicle-Herald.* January 1950-December 1961 (102 vols.).
Canada. Halifax. *Morning Herald.* July 1880-December 1885 (12 vols.).
Canada. Montreal. *Gazette.* January 1878-June 1909, May 1924-December 1938 (187 vols.).
Canada. Montreal. *Montreal Star.* June 1898-November 9, 1899, March 22, 1905-August 1931, October 1931-June 1956 (565 vols.).
Colombia. Bogota. *Intermedio.* January-February 1957 (1 vol.).
Fiji. Suva. *Fiji Times.* July 1952-June 1956, October-December 1958 (9 vols.).
France. Lyon. *Le Figaro.* September 17, 1940-November 6, 1942 (6 vols.).
France. Paris. *Le Bulletin des Halles, Bourses et Marches.* January 3, 1932-December 2, 1939 (16 vols.).
France. Paris. *Journal du Commerce.* December 5, 1939-May 19, 1940 (2 vols.).
France. Paris. *Le Monde.* December 19, 1944-April 29, 1950 (13 vols.)
France. Paris. *Posliednita Novosti.* April 27, 1920-December 1925, November 1929-January 6, 1930, January 1933-June 11, 1940 (21 vols.).
Germany. Berlin. *Freiheit.* January-September 1922 (1 vol.).
Germany. Halle. *Freiheit.* January 3-December 31, 1949 (1 vol.).
Hong Kong. *South China Morning Post.* January-June 1956 (5 vols.).
Hungary. Budapest. *Szabad Nep.* January 1946-June 1954 (18 vols.).
Ireland. Dublin. *Irish Times.* September 1941-December 1944, July 1945-December 1948 (14 vols.).
Israel. Jerusalem. *Jerusalem Post.* April 13, 1950-December 1954 (6 vols.).
Italy. Milan. *Il Nuovo Corriere della Sera.* June 7, 1946-October 31, 1948 (3 vols.).
North Borneo. Jesselton. *North Borneo News & Sabah Times.* January 1959-December 1961 (4 vols.).
Pakistan. Karachi. *Dawn.* September 1951-April 1952 (2 vols.).
Peru. Lima. *El Comercio.* January 1945-December 1948 (43 vols.).
Philippines. Manila. *Tribune.* January 4, 1942-December 1943 (13 vols.).
Poland. Warsaw. *Trybuna Ludu.* December 16, 1948-June 1967, July-December 1968, January-June 1969 (39 vols.).
Spain. Madrid. *El Socialista.* November 2, 1936-January 8, 1939 (4 vols.).
South Africa. King William's Town. *Imvo Zabantsundu.* January 1944-January 10, 1953, November 12, 1955-December 1961 (11 vols.).
Uruguay. Montevideo. *El Dia.* July 14-December 27, 1932 (1 vol.).

APPENDIX

NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

by Robert G. Zich

This is the first in a new series of articles on the doings of the Planning Office. Since we were established in part to evaluate and implement the recommendations of the Task Force, it might be well to start by summarizing our progress in these areas to date.

The office began work on the recommendations by dividing them into two categories: first, into 33 major recommendations from the report itself, and second, into 73 free-standing projects that could be done quickly (the list was abstracted from all parts of the report).

PART I

There has been action on most of the major recommendations and most of those which have not been implemented have been deferred rather than rejected. In detail this is what has happened.

No. 1: "LC should focus its total energies and resources on providing Congress . . . effective and responsive service. . . ." An improvement towards this end is that all Congressional requests not handled by CRS are now funneled through the legislative liaison officer, who coordinates them and keeps the statistics on them. The Task Force Report's discussion of

Recommendation 1 suggested this kind of central coordination.

No. 2: "LC should prepare a codification of laws relating to LC, with a statement of [m'ssion]." In testimony before the Joint Committee on the Library in January 1978, The Librarian presented a brief statement of mission. A lengthier general statement is still under active consideration. The Library has not taken recent action on codification.

No. 3: "The Librarian should establish a Board of Advisors." There is much discussion of a National Library Board in connection with the National Periodicals Center. This board could take on some of the functions of a Library of Congress Board of Advisors.

No. 4: "LC should establish a Library Liaison Office." Implementation was deferred.

No. 5: "LC should place . . . high priority on improvement in its basic book service." The Not-On-Shelf Committee collected much information and generated many useful ideas, some of which have become reality. The Collections Management Division has begun an inventory of the general collections, it has greatly augmented its special search service, and it is working with the Planning Office on a general refinement of the techniques of book delivery and a statement of resources needed to achieve a certain level of service.

No. 6: "LC should create a logical system of reader guidance." The Library has implemented this suggestion in the form of its new Orientation Theater at the west basement entrance of the Library of Congress Building, the Research Guidance Office just inside the doors of the Main Reading Room, and the reference stations at the Main Reading Room Issue Desk and the Computer Catalog Center. The planned "Encyclopedia," to be put in place after the occupancy of the Madison Building, would further improve the "logical system of reader guidance."

No. 7: "LC should combine the Reader Services and Research Departments into a single reference department with sub-units for area studies, special formats, and general reference." This was accomplished in the reorganization.

No. 8: "LC should establish an American Division, European Division, and African Division." The Library established these during the reorganization and will staff the American Division as soon as funds permit.

No. 9: "LC should provide fast receipt of reference materials, new guides to LC staff and services, broader use of LC data bases and research studies, and new opportunities for professional development." The Planning Offices of the Library and Copyright Office and the various cataloging divisions are working on cooperative cataloging (and in the case of serials, routing and accessioning) techniques which should speed the receipt of all copyrighted book and serial items. Most Library of Congress reading rooms now have terminals with access to a range of in-house data bases, and there is a proposal for a fee-based search service covering commercial data bases. The new Assistant Librarian for Research Services, John Broderick, has said that one of his high priorities is to improve the opportunities for the professional development of his staff, and many other Library managers are equally sympathetic to this recommendation. Budget problems, however, here as elsewhere, may affect their plans in this area.

No. 10: "LC should be more hospitable to the scholar, enlarge its facilities for study, provide appropriate courses and offer grants for research." After the opening of the Madison Building, our special facilities for research will more than double. There will be almost as many study offices as we now have study desks. Also, in the past two years, the Library has offered its support to the Scholars' Committee and its series of colloquia. The Library has established the Center for the Book which has sponsored numerous seminars, meetings, and projects involving a wide range of scholars and others. Starting in September, the Council of Scholars will be resident in the Library of Congress, its members receiving grants from private sources.

No. 11: "LC should seek the growth of a system of compatible, coordinated, and computerized loan networks." This is part of the general, much larger, project of computer network development to which the Library's Network Development Office has devoted its considerable energies.

No. 12: "LC should use appropriated funds to support aspects of its Photoduplication Service." This is not at present feasible.

No. 13: "LC should establish a Collection Development Office." John Finzi became collections development officer on December 4, 1978, reporting to The Deputy Librarian of Congress. All elements of the office are now administratively in place.

No. 14: "The Collections Development Office should intensify efforts to acquire retrospective research materials, especially through gifts." This will be one of the projects of the office when it is fully formed and has cleared away initial projects (see future articles by the Planning Office on the implementation of the Report of the Committee on Book

Storage and other subjects). The recently formed Committee on the Expanded Use of the Copyright Deposit Collection with John Finzi as chair will supervise a survey of the deposit material and will undoubtedly unearth a number of important retrospective research items.

No. 15: "LC should establish a committee on serials." The group working on cooperation between copyright cataloging and cataloging in Processing Services is performing some of the functions of a serials committee.

No. 16: "For efficiency in acquisitions, the Library should merge the Order Division, Exchange and Gift Division and the acquisitions unit of the Shared Cataloging Division, then organize the staff by geographic area." This idea is being experimented with by Processing Services in the form of a joint Hispanic Acquisitions Project.

No. 17: "LC should extend coverage of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging." The Library has attempted to extend this coverage, but has not received funds to do so. The program has been extended in a small way, however, using existing funds, for instance, through use of contract representatives in some Latin American countries. The Library has also received funds to extend the NPAC program to certain previously Special Foreign Currency countries, such as Indonesia.

No. 18: "The Library should proceed in establishing a national preservation program." The Library has appointed a national preservation program officer, but our principal focus continues to be upon our own preservation problems. A Planning Office report prepared for the Reston Conference of Library of Congress managers last fall urged that the prime focus continue to lie there. Indeed, the report suggested that one of the important contributions the Library of Congress could make to a national preservation program would be a well-planned, organized, and executed preservation program of its own.

No. 19: "LC should revitalize the Preservation Committee." The committee is now being reconstituted.

No. 20: "LC should take leadership in developing a comprehensive, computerized national bibliographic system." The Network Development Office plays this role.

No. 21: "LC should establish a Cataloging Committee." This idea is on trial in the form of the Reference/Processing Work Group on the Future of the Catalogs.

No. 22: "LC should attempt to support the cataloging of its unique collections at the same level as its book collections." As networking permits Processing Services to share its burden of book cataloging more widely, freed resources will be directed towards support of a greater effort to catalog the special collections. The Minimal Level Cataloging proposal recently developed by Processing Services, and the cataloging records prepared by several units in the Copyright Office could potentially be extremely useful segments of a special collections cataloging program.

No. 23: "LC should create a forum to deal with problems of introducing new computer technology." This is being done in the Reference/Processing Work Group and will also be one of the purposes of the new Retrieval Advisory Group.

No. 24: "LC should centralize the overall responsibility for its cultural and educational program." This has been done in the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs under Carol Nemeyer.

No. 25: "The LC cultural office should plan events that involve the full range of the Library's collections." This has been done as resources permit, so that, for example, the seminar commemorating the first heavier-than-air flight was accompanied by a publication on the Wright Brothers with microfiche reproductions of photographs from their collection which was given to the Library of Congress.

No. 26: "LC should greatly expand the publicity for all cultural events." This has been one of the goals of Carol Nemeyer and the Information Office over the last two years, and we think most would agree that progress has been substantial. They have been assisted in this by the increasing numbers of exhibits and programs of a high and often popular quality.

No. 27: "LC should reassess its entire publication and sales program; refocus the *Information Bulletin* and *Quarterly Journal*, and so on." A new publishing officer, Dana Pratt, has been and is in regular consultation with Carol Nemeyer and The Librarian to reassess the Library's publishing program, including the *Quarterly Journal*. Meanwhile, the LC *Information Bulletin* has been the subject of a survey conducted by the Information Office to discover what its readers like and dislike in its contents and format. One result has been the two-part *Information Bulletin* with colored pages for staff news stapled into copies meant for Library staff. Also new are a useful events calendar and other innovations.

No. 28: "LC should create a career development section." The Personnel Office has begun its career development program and assigned it to two of its units, the Training Office and the Recruitment and

Placement Office. Representatives from these units have made major presentations on the program to Library staff in the Coolidge Auditorium and elsewhere. The Training Office has distributed to staff its booklet *One Step at a Time.* Finally, the Personnel Office has distributed applications for its career counseling service and hopes and expects the staff to take advantage of this new opportunity.

No. 29: "LC should encourage the freest possible flow of information." Though more needs to be done, some things have been accomplished. The Executive Session meets every two weeks. The Librarian has a system of lunches with chiefs so that every chief will attend such a luncheon at least quarterly. The Personnel Office has made heroic efforts towards keeping supervisors, unions, and staff informed of personnel developments. Some enterprising departments, directors, and divisions have begun useful staff newsletters and brown bag lunches. The Planning Office has sponsored professional roundtables—thus far the Friends of Documents and the Reference Information Exchange—and would be happy to support others. The Library has set up committees like the Reference/Processing Work Group on the Future of the Catalogs which includes members from the front-line professional staff as well as from management. Some departments have created attractive slide/sound shows on the work of their department, which have the purpose, in part, of orienting new employees. This article on the doings of the Planning Office is an additional attempt to keep staff informed.

No. 30: "LC should offer a management development program to train its supervisors in effective management techniques." The Training Office offers many courses for this purpose, several of which the Library requires all of its supervisors to attend. The Personnel Office in addition has issued a sizeable *Supervisors Manual,* which is regularly updated.

No. 31: "LC should place the Personnel Office in the Office of The Librarian." This was considered during discussions on the reorganization and rejected as offering no special advantages to either side.

No. 32: "LC should reorganize its committee system—with the director's council as capstone." The Library has reorganized, or is reorganizing, the Acquisition and Preservation Committees and has formed other appropriate committees. A "director's council"—the Executive Session—is capstone to the system.

PART II

The following are examples of some of the 73 smaller scale recommendations which the Library has implemented.

The Library has created a Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division; published additional informational brochures on Library of Congress divisions and services; begun claiming missing issues of serial titles and expanded the copyright compliance operation; created a documents unit; begun an investigation of subject analysis in cataloging; held more workshops, seminars, and consultations on processing matters; compiled a comprehensive guide to Library of Congress collections—the manuscript is now complete and should be published within the year; enlarged exchanges between processing and reference staff; publicized and rendered effective the Committee on the On-line Catalog—now done in the form of the new Retrieval Advisory Group; used the plaza or other locations for performances, and so on; planned a special library program for appropriate national conventions meeting in Washington; and reserved for staff tickets to cultural events—such as a block of tickets for chamber music concerts distributed through WRA.

The Library has other suggestions in various stages of active development, such as an expanded function for the National Referral Center; a detailed study of the not-on-shelf problem; a coherent system of hours of opening for the Library's reading rooms—much here depends on funds received to pay for the impact of the opening of the Madison Building; top priority for preservation of American materials; creation of a ready repair service for materials in need of minor preservation work; establishment of a professional browsing room—this will exist in the Library of Congress Building after the occupancy of the Madison Building; putting all categories of material in the on-line data base; and placing boards in entrance halls stating the day's events at the Library of Congress.

All told, 39 of the 73 have achieved some measure of implementation. The 34 other items include suggestions which the Library was well disposed to implement but which shortage of funds or other complications have, at present, placed in limbo. With few exceptions, the implementation has been deferred without prejudice. In the future, funds, staff, and other circumstances permitting, implementation of deferred suggestions that are still relevant will proceed.

Various observers will rate the Library differently on the degree to which it has implemented the recommendations of the Task Force—not to mention the degree to which it should have implemented them—but the majority, we think, will agree that most of the more urgent recommendations have, in fact, been implemented. We hope additionally that all will agree that the Library's management and Office of Planning and Development have made a good-faith effort to review the recommendations and to implement as many of them as possible and appropriate.

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